MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXIV. | WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1808. | Number 1181.

Office of the Commissioners for investigating the Carnatic Debts.

THE Commissioners for investigating the debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, with a view to expedite and facilitate the delivery of Receipts for Documents transmitted to their Office, hereby request, that all papers for which an acknowledgement shall be desired, may hereafter be accompanied with a separate list, in the form of a Receipt: which, after due examination, will be signed by the Commissioners, and returned to the party by whom it may have been transmitted.

W. PARKER,
S. T. GOAD,
HENRY RUSSELL.

FORT ST. GEORGE, May 17, 1808.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1808.

SIR GEORGE BARLOW, *requests the honor of the Company of the* GENTLEMEN *of* His Majesty's *and the* Honorable Company's Civil, Naval, *and* Military *Services at a* BALL *and* SUPPER *at the Government Gardens on Monday the 6th of June, in Celebration of* HIS MAJESTY'S Birth-day.

GOVT. GARDENS, *May* 16, 1808. — J. S FRASER, *A. D. C.*

APPOINTMENT, &c.

Mr. C. I. Hadow, Second Assistant to the Collector of Government Customs.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Braddon, Assistant to the Magistrate of the Zillah of Purneah.

APRIL 16, 1808.

Mr. Wigram Money, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Trade in the Salt Department.

Mr. William Watts, Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Bauleah.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having this day received from his Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. the official details of the capture of the French National Frigate La Piedmontaise, by his Majesty's Ship St. Fiorenzo, Commanded by the late Captain Hardinge, in the Gulph of Manar, on the 8th ultimo, considers it to be his duty to record his admiration of the activity, zeal, skill, and intrepidity manifested by Captain Hardinge in the pursuit of, and in the contest with the enemy, as well as of the bravery and discipline of the Officers and Men under his Command which enabled His Majesty's Ship to overcome a force so greatly superior.

By the premature death of the late Captain Hardinge, in the defence of the interests of the British Nation in general, and of the East India Company in particular, Our Gracious Sovereign has lost a zealous, brave, and gallant Officer, whose intrepid and skilful conduct in a contest with a ship of far superior force has added another glorious triumph, to the many obtained, by the valour of the British Navy.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council feels it to be a tribute of respect due to the memory of the late Captain Hardinge, to direct that the Flag at the Flag Staff of Fort William be hoisted half Flag staff high, and that Minute Guns be fired corresponding to the number of years of the deceased.

Ceylon.

REGULATION of GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor in Council, A. D. 1808.

REGULATION No. 2.

Whereas, doubts have arisen in regard to the legal construction of the end of the 4th Clause in His Majesty's Instructions, to His Excellency the Governor, commencing with the words " And it is our will and pleasure" and ending it with the words " by the authority of the Governor" which may in their consequences, have the effect of shaking the legal validity of the past Acts of His Majesty's Government, of rendering inefficient for the time the present Acts of His Majesty's Government, and of impeding in their progress, according to the construction that may be put at the moment on the said Clause, the future Acts of His Majesty's Government; and whereas, it is necessary and expedient, that immediate remedy should be applied with a view to remove all such doubts, and to settle completely and ultimately what is the true and legal construction of such Paragraph of the 4th Clause of His Majesty's Instructions above alluded to, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare and enact.

1st. That all Executive and other Acts of the Governor (save, and except the Legislative Acts of Government) since the promulgation of the charter of Justice in this Island, or the receipt of His Majesty's Instructions and Commission, by the late Governor, the Honorable Frederick North, signed by the Governor himself, though not bearing the signature, or countersignature of the Chief Secretary of Government, up to the date of this Regulation, are hereby declared to be legal and valid, as much as if the Chief Secretary of Government had signed or countersigned such public Act, or Acts.

2dly. That all future Executive and other Acts of the Governor (save and except the Legislative Acts of Government) signed by His Excellency himself, though not bearing the signature or countersignature of the Chief Secretary of Government, are to be held legal and valid, as much as if the signature of the Chief Secretary to Government were attached thereto.

3dly That all Legislative Acts of this Government, issued in the name of the Governor since the promulgation of the charter of Justice, or the receipt of His Majesty's Instructions and Commission, by the late Governor the Honorable Frederick North, signed by the acting Secretary or Deputy Secretary, in the necessary absence, or indisposition of the Chief Secretary of Government, are hereby declared to be legal and valid, as much as if the signature of the Chief Secretary of Government had been attached thereto.

4thly That all future Legislative Acts of His Majesty's Government, to be issued in the name of the Governor, bearing the signature of the Deputy Secretary of Government in the necessary absence or indisposition of the Chief Secretary of Government, or of the Assistant Secretary of Government, in the necessary absence or indisposition of both are hereby declared to be, and are to be considered legal and valid, as much as if the signature of the Chief Secretary of Government were attached thereto,

By Order of the Council,
(Signed) RICHARD PLASKET
Sec. to the Council.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

COLOMBO, 30th April, 1808.

On Monday Morning His Highness the Nabob paid a visit of ceremony to the Honorable the Governor. A Royal Salute was fired from the Battery on his Highness's entrance into, and departure from the Fort.

Recent accounts from Muscat mention, that Intelligence had been received at that place importing that Buonaparte had directed his Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, to represent the necessity of disembodying one-third of the Austrian Army—and that in the event of a refusal on the part of the Emperor of Austria—the Ambassador had orders to demand his Passports.

Further Heads of Intelligence.

Government have issued an order to prevent the entrance of all foreigners into the ports of the United Kingdom; and henceforth, no persons of any description, under any pretext, will be permitted to land, unless he can produce an authenticated passport. A person of the name of Campbell, accused of being a spy, had effected his escape from the Kingdom after the orders for his apprehension were issued by the Ministry, but the vessel on which he embarked, was forced back by distress of weather, and Mr. Campbell, on his return, was secured.

The Crown Prince is said to have exhibited many symptoms of mental derangement, and there is one of his actions of a nature to confirm the justice of that accusation. The English commissioners left at Copenhagen for the purpose of discharging all claims against us, were ordered away, when 250,000 Dollars were yet unpaid.

A letter from Jefferson, to one of his friends at New York, is stated to contain the following expressions, from which and other circumstances, a secret understanding is supposed to exist between France and America.

" The arbitrary rights assumed by Britain, " relative to neutral commerce, will be well " taken care of by Napoleon and Alexander."

Admiral Keates has been forced, from ill health to retire from the command of the squadron to which he was appointed, and has been succeeded by Admiral Otway. The squadron, or a part of it, appears to have been stationed at St. Helens, for the purpose of intercepting the Russian Fleet, if by any accident they should escape from the Tagus.

A letter from Penzance, dated in December, mentions the arrival at that place of a Portuguese vessel which had seen 5 sail of Russian men of war (one of them dismasted) steering for Plymouth, ignorant of the war.

The following list of the squadron assembled at Portsmouth under Admiral Keates, and since transferred to Admiral Otway, is copied from a paper of the 30th November.

Superb, -	74	Rear Admiral Keates and Captain Macleod,
Pompee, -	80	Adm. Dacres,
Minotaur, -	74	Mansfield,
Ganges, -	74	Halkett,
Mars -	74	Luken,
Defence, -	74	Ekins,
Valiant, -	74	Young,
Hercule, -	74	Hon. Capt. Colvill,
Brunswick -	74	Graves,
Alfred, -	74	Bligh,
Ruby, -	64	Draper,
Agamemnon, -	64	Rose.

Sir Samuel Hood's squadron, at that time stationed at the same Port, consists of the following ships.

Centaur, -	74	R. Adm. Sir S. Hood and Captain Webley,
Captain, -	74	J. Wooly,
Interpeb, -	64	Worsle,
Africaine, -	38	Baggot,
Success, -	32	Ayscough,

Lieutenant M'Vicar, of the *Minotaur*, is promoted to the rank of Commander.

Lieutenant Townings is appointed to command the *Viper* schooner at Woolwich. [*Times*.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

On Saturday last, by the Rev. Mr. Edward Vaughan, Mr. A. Kaffare, to Miss Mary Ann Smith.

MADRAS BIRTH.

The Lady of J. Dalton, Esq. of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Vizagapatam, on the 8th May, the Infant Son of Henry Taylor Esq.

At Vellore, on the 14th instant, Mr. John Jones, Manufacturer.

At the Presidency, the infant Daughter of Fownes Disney, Esq.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 4th May Mr. R. H. Mores, to Mrs. Henrietta Lockhart.

On the 7th inst. Mr. Lawrence Gomes, to Miss Elizabeth Masquerier.

On the 2d May, Mr. Thomas Baldwin, to Mrs. Ellen Marring.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 8th May, Mrs. Sophia L. Browne, of a Daughter.

On Wednesday, the 27th April Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. John Taylor, Musical Instrument Maker, of a Son.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On Wednesday, the 4th May, Captain Mathew Franks, of the country service.

On the 5th instant. Mr. Mathurin Scornee.

On the 29th ultimo, at Dinapore, departed this life, Mr John Chatfield, one of the Sons of Robert Chatfield, Esq. of the East India House, London, and late Lieut. and Quarter Master of the European Regiment. His death was very sudden, occasioned, as it is generally supposed (by the Medical Gentlemen at Dinapore,) by his going out in the Sun for a few minutes without his hat on.

At Patna, on the 22d April, Mr. Lewis de Souza.

At Colombo, on the 25th ultimo, Captain M. F. Smith of the Betsey, Chittagong.

At Chazeepore, on the 29th April, John Charles Smith Son of Donald Smith, Esq. of that place, aged 8 months and 10 days.

BOMBAY MARRIAGE.

On Saturday the 7th instant, by the Reverend Nicholas Wade, Lieutenant Thomas Anderson, of the 2d battalion 9th regiment N. I. to Miss Mary Philpot.

STATE of the THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	7 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.
May 18	86	90	89	86½
19	86½	92	91	86
20	83	87	87	85½
21	85	90	88	86
22	87	92	91½	86
23	87	90	88	86
24	86	88½	88	85½

19th, Thunder and lightning with heavy rain, in the Night, and much wind from N. E.

20th, 21st, 22d, Land-wind till near sunset.

23d, Sea breeze at 1. P. M.

Arrivals.— ——— Daniel Esq. ——— Nicols, Paymaster,—Capt. Brodie,—Lieutenant F. Palmer, Horse Artillery,—Lieut. Thome, H. M. 19th Foot,—Cornet Thome, H. M. 25th Dragoons,—Lieuts. F. Alvez, C. D. Dunn, M'Glashing, John Power, Connor, Fife, Young, W. Murray, G. Scott and Ensign Perry, Military Institution.

Departure.—Assistant Surgeon J. Boardman.

Calcutta,—May 9, 1808.

The Sir Edward Pellew, of this port, left China, in company with the Anna, and from her Commander, we have been favored with the following detail of his proceedings.

March 14th.—Sailed from China, under convoy of His Majesty's ship Jupiter, Capt. Baker, with the Honorable Company's ships Coutts, Woodford, Hope, Camden, Alfred, and Taunton Castle, bound to England, and the Country ships Mornington, Bengal Anna, Hope, Upton Castle, and Varuna; the latter parted company before the Fleet past Pulo Sapata. Off Pulo Aure, saw two ships, but at too great a distance to make out what they were. On the 1st April, arrived at Malacca—found riding there His Majesty's ships Caroline and Fox, just returned from a cruize to the Eastward. They looked into Manilla harbour, on the 11th March, and there saw the Cannonier, moored under the batteries apparently ready for sea. On the 5th, arrived at Penang. On the 7th, His Majesty ship Jupiter, with the homeward bound China ships, proceeded on their voyage. On the 10th, the ships or Bengal took their departure, and just as they were going out, H. M. ship Fox and Caroline, with the Varuna, were seen standing into the harbour. On the 28th, arrived in Balasore Roads, and on the 5th inst. arrived at Calcutta.

We understand, that the Country ships were not permitted to sail from China, (although they were prepared to proceed on their voyage sometime before the H. C. ships were ready, until the convoy sailed, of which they had the benefit to Penang, and from thence, they had other convoy to the Sand Heads.

If the same judicious system had been generally adopted, the Enemy would not have been so enriched by the spoils of our commerce.

By the above account, respecting the Cannonier, it is manifest, that could not have been the ship engaged by the Terpsichore, as conjectured in the Ceylon Gazette.

The Mornington, Hope, and Upton Castle, have also all arrived safely at their moorings, off town.

The Varuna, we understand, lost her Masts during her voyage from Bombay to China, where they were re-placed.

The Ladrones had become very numerous and troublesome to the Coasting Trade of China. Two Bombay cruizers had proceeded to survey the Paracels, and it is hoped, that the situation of those dangerous shoals will be so accurately laid down, as will ensure greater safety to the ships navigating the China seas.

Bengal Cotton, 14 to 14 5,
Bombay ditto, 13 to 13 5,
Opium, 1300 Dollars, but very slow sale,
Pepper, 11 ditto,
Tin, 23.

On Saturday arrived off town, the Ganges, Captain Chauvet, from Madras the 23d, and Eskapelly the 30th ultimo; but brings no news.

The Henry Wellesley arrived at Madras the day before the departure of the Ganges.

Bombay,—May 11, 1808.

Just as our Paper was going press, a circular notice was sent to the Gentlemen and Ladies of this Presidency, that the ceremony of floating a new ship from the upper dock would take place this morning at eleven o'clock.

This ship which is admirably calculated for carrying on the Company's trade with China, is of the largest dimensions of that class; and built on an improved plan, from which in the opinion of adequate judges the highest expectations may be formed.

She is built for the House of Messrs. Forbes and Co. by Jumsetjee Bomanjee, a man whose ingenuity and zeal will be long remembered by the Marine of India with the highest respect.

This is the second ship which under his Superintendence has been launched within these twelve months; and this without arresting for a moment the necessary repairs of the Royal Navy, or the various merchantmen who have been obliged to refit in this harbour.

A short statement of the exertion of some men is their best panegyrick; and to those who are capable of appreciating the merit of so valuable a member of the community, we consign the pleasing task of congratulating Jumsetjee Bomanjee, on the floating of this master piece of naval architecture.

An elegant collation is prepared; and we have no doubt but the generous owners will find many to sympathise with them, on this flattering occasion, of adding to the strength and the riches of their country.

English Extracts.

DECEMBER 10.

The angry observations of the *Moniteur*, on the Declaration of our gracious Sovereign, on the subject of the Expedition to Copenhagen, instead of being of German origin, as is pretended, are obviously, from their style and temper, of Parisian manufacture. This, indeed; is now too stale a device of the enemy to produce the intended deceptious effect; for in whatever shape or character the wretched farragos of the Parisian press present themselves, whether as expressive of the heart-burstings of a suffering Dane, or of the free censures of an independent German, they are always too strongly tinctured with Corsican venom, to render at all doubtful the true nature of the composition.

In the article now immediately in question, there is, very little new matter, consisting, as it principally does, of repetitions of already refuted and exploded arguments. There is indeed a very small part only of it which requires to be particularly noticed. The first complaint is, that the object was first obtained, and that the Declaration which explained the motives and objects of it were not published until the enterprise had been accomplished. Now, it is well known to Europe, that a considerable time previous to our attack being commenced, the Proclamation of our Commanders made known the motives and object of the Expedition, and it was not until our offer was rejected and our friendship refused, that forcible expedients to guard against the deep designs that had been formed were resorted to by us. Subsequently to this came His Majesty's own Declaration upon the subject, which stated such facts and urged such arguments, as removed all doubts of the justice and propriety of the expedient, from the minds even of the most sceptical, and set the question completely at rest, except among the factious opponents of Government, whose perturbed spirits are not to be allayed but by the accomplishment of their own private views and purposes, and with the common enemy, who was nearly maddened at the frustration of his designs, by the complete success of that most wise and glorious enterprize. The observations of the *Moniteur*, therefore, apply with no sort of justice to the cir-

cumstances attending our seizure of the Danish fleet. The principle advanced has, in fact, not been violated by us; but on the part of the enemy a very different practice has prevailed of late, as the very article in question proves, where it makes matter of panegyric that the designs of the Emperor Napoleon are known only *in the execution.* Properly speaking, force ought to be the last reasoning of Kings; but Buonaparte's principle has invariably been to make the first last, and the last first. In her own defence, therefore, we would recommend to Great Britain to act upon such principles, at least for the time, as are best calculated to frustrate the objects of her enemy, in the vital contest in which she is engaged. We trust and are sure, however, that the secret enterprizes of Britain will ever differ from those of Buonaparte in one material feature. Their object will not be robbery or demand. We may demand the deposit, and, in case of necessity, enforce the surrender of a fleet which we have reason to think from authentic information may otherwise be employed against us. We may send a Cathcart and a Gambier, a Wellesly and a Popham, to Copenhagen, with a fleet and an army to make their mission effectual; but we will never send a Caulincourt on a secret excursion, to seize the victim of meditated murder, and to prepare a bloody tragedy, to be executed in the horrid wood of Vincennes in the darkness of night. Whilst there is this difference between our enterprises and those of Buonaparte, we trust that we shall always equal, if not surpass him in secrecy of design and vigour of execution. Let the Danes and Germans of the Moniteur say what they will, we are confident of the approbation, and when they dare give it, of the applause of all well constituted minds.

Though, as we have already said, the arguments contained in this *tirade* are but repetitions of what has already been ten times repeated, and as often refuted, we shall again advert slightly to the most material points. We are asked boldly, what are the sources of the *authentic information* we pretend to have had? Can the writer think our Government so simple as to expose the sources of its information, merely to obtain an assent which he is so evidently unwilling to give to the credibility of its statements. This is really the most stupid and senseless trap that we have ever read of. The sanction of the *Moniteur*, and its pretended Danes and Germans, is as little valued as it is sought or expected by us. We are sure its opposition will take but little from the confidence the world is warranted in placing in our faith. But what ground has this writer for contradicting the assertions contained in his Britannic Majesty's Declaration, and which will in due time be proved? Why, the impenetrable secrecy of the Counsels of Napoleon! As if it were necessary that the secret intelligence of Cabinets should be derived by a chain of express and circumstantial communications from the mouth of the Sovereign, who has formed the project in question and his immediate Counsellors. It is contended that because Napoleon had an army on the frontiers of Holstein and Sleswick, and did not enter these provinces, he did not intend to interfere with the neutrality of Denmark. He did not enter those provinces; but why? because the promptitude of our Government prevented him from obtaining the principal portion of the advantages he had in view by such a proceeding, and because he has since been enabled to atchieve the remaining part without any offensive operation. It is said, that if Bonaparte should have seized the Danish possessions on the Continent, the Danish Government by having recourse to the aid of Britain, might still have maintained the independence of the Danish Islands, and of course, might have preserved the Danish navy. But what security had we, that the Danish Government in the event of the occupation of Holstein and Sleswick by the French, would have sought the aid of Britain for the defence of the Danish Islands. Unfortunately there are too many instances in the North of Europe of Sovereigns compromising with the violence of Bonaparte, by complete submission to his desires, to warrant us in supposing that the Court of Denmark would have sacrificed its richest provinces to preserve its Islands and its independance by the aid of Britain. It is indeed the most monstrous of all possible absurdities, to imagine that a Power which refused our alliance and protection when its resources were unimpaired, would lose one half of its territory, to entitle it to ask our alliance and protection for the other half. No, no, *safe, though inglorious*, is too much the reigning advice of the Sovereigns of the North, to allow any room for so romantic and visionary an idea. Bonaparte, it is said, has no intention to interfere with the neutrality of Denmark, because he had a force on the frontiers sufficient to conquer that country and did not invade it. Independently of the understanding which was between Bonaparte and the Crown Prince, we would ask, Was there no policy in this forbearance? Was there no convenience of time, place, or circumstances to be consulted? Is it not probable, without recurring to the main important fact, that the period at which the Baltic would have been inaccessible to the British Navy, was awaited as the most favourable opportunity of the disclosure of the design. Do we not well know, and has it not been repeatedly announced by Bonaparte, that he would shut Britain out from all the Continent; and was not the shutting of the sound a most material part of that plan of exclusion? It is superfluous to repeat facts so universally felt and known. Detected and defeated hostility will always be angry; and when the enemy plumes himself upon the impenetrable secrecy of his designs, his rage upon such detection and defeat will always be boundless. May Britain thus ever confound her foes.

NOVEMBER 21.

It is stated in letters from Quebec, dated the begining of last month, that the Government was making the necessary preparations to protect the Canadas, in case of a rupture between this country and the United States. The organization of the Militia and Indians was almost completed. Upwards of 3000 of the former, and 2000 of the latter, should it be necessary to have recourse to an irregular force of this description, were ready to take the field. In case of necessity, it was supposed, there would be no difficulty in doubling their numbers. If America, however, should seriously determine on wresting the Canadas from this country, it is not this or even a much greater force which can prevent it.

Among the articles in the French Papers that lately reached this country, there are two which we think peculiarly deserving of attention: the first relates to the Treaty between Russia and Turkey, and the latter to the future condition of Stettin and Dantzic.

We before gave it as our opinion, that the contending claims of the Emperor Alexander and the Sublime Porte would be adjusted by the interference of France, and that she, like the umpire in the fable, would seize a large portion of the disputed property as her own share. It now appears, that the final terms of the Treaty, which was begun in Silistria, are to be settled in Paris: Buonaparte first ordered the respective forces of the two Powers to recede mutually from the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia; and it now remains to be seen how great a portion of that fertile country he may be pleased to claim for himself, or some of his adherents, to which he has absolutely not even the slightest pretence of right.

We shall only remark, upon this subject, that M. Caulincourt must possess as much address in speech as he shewed dexterity in action, when he carried off the unhappy Duke D'Enghien, if he can persuade the Emperor Alexander, that it is for his advantage to recede so far from the South of Europe as the Treaty to be concluded at Paris will probably compel him; for nothing can be more obvious, than that whoever possesses the provinces above-mentioned, possesses also a free and undisputed passage to the Ukraine, and from thence to the very heart of the Russian dominions; besides being in rear of Austria. The mere nominal independence of these two Powers must be gone, if the French obtain a firm settlement beyond the Danube, with a communication to it from the North of Italy; and this communication can never be wanting, when we observe the ambiguous state of Trieste, the final assignment to France of the country of the Cattaro, the great extent of the Kingdom of Italy (as it is called) eastward, and the facilities afforded by the possession of the Venetian Friuli.

Dantzic and Stettin, too, it appears are to contain French garrisons; and from those places, as well as from the islands of Rugen, Usedom, and Wollin, and indeed the whole of Swedish Pomerania, a number of cruizers will no doubt be fitted out to annoy and intercept the trade of the Baltic, as well as to prevent the introduction of British manufactures into the States bordering on that sea. But if this measure of Buonaparte's is prejudicial to England, what is it to Prussia? It was almost an unnecessary step in that Power, to prohibit the admission of the British flag into her ports, if the enemy of Britain is to possess such important situations in the line of her coast as those of Stettin and Dantzic: the whole maritime trade of her remaining dominions will undoubtedly be under the direction of the Military Governors of those places; and no less will the internal traffic of them be subject to the same controul, as the Oder flows through the centre of Prussia, and at the distance of only a few posts from Berlin itself. We do not wonder at the aversion indicated by the King of Prussia to re-visit that capital.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM NEWLAND Esq.

The uniformity of a life passed in the same daily routine of employment, and chiefly devoted to attention to figures, will afford but little of entertainment in the recital. The detail, however, will not be uninteresting to those who see with satisfaction the rise, progress, and final settlement in ease and affluence of unremitting industry and unimpeached integrity; nor will the lesson be a useless one to those who look forward to the same advantages, which they may hope to attain by the like honorable means.

Abraham Newland is the son of William Newland, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, baker, and was born, it is conjectured, about the year 1730. His education was calculated for the counting-house, in which he was placed at an early age, but in which he did not continue long, as in February 1747 he was appointed a clerk in the Bank of England, and rose by regular gradation in the establishment until January 1778, when he was advanced to be Chief Cashier. His father died in 1764.

It has been observed, that at a certain period of life men both acquire and retain singular habits either of regularity or dissipation. At fifteen minutes past nine o'clock in the morning, Mr. Newland was seen constantly at his desk, & was never absent from his duty until three in the afternoon. The only relaxation he allowed himself, for many summers past, was a daily ride in the Islington stage-coach to a cottage at Highbury, where he drank tea, and, after contemplating the beauties of the country, returned regularly in the evening to the Bank; out of which, it is asserted, he had not slept a night for five and twenty years. He resided in a *suite* of apartments in the Bank, annexed to his office as Chief Cashier; and being a bachelor, his establishment was not large. His business since his introduction into public life constituted his pleasure; and he is said to have been known to declare, that he has derived more real happiness from a single hour applied to the performance of his official duty, than from a whole day spent in the most convivial and entertaining society.

In the various negociations of the Bank with Government, Mr. Newland has been of eminent service, and his opinion in some doubtful cases has been decisive.

To expatiate on the talents, the regularity, and clearness, with which he acquitted himself of the duties of the department placed under his direction, would be a needless repetition of the high encomiums passed upon him by all those who, both in and out of the Bank, have had occasion to witness his abilities and excellent system of conducting business. Mr. N. resigned his situation towards the end of last year, but lived not long to enjoy the well-earned fruits of his labour. He died at his seat at Highbury Place and was buried at St. Saviours, Southwark. (For account of his funeral see Mad. Cour. May 11.

HIS MAJESTY.

The public mind has been for some time agitated by a report, announcing that the operation of couching was to be immediately performed upon his Majesty's eyes, by Mr. Phipps. Some preparatory regimen of diet, is, we believe prescribed in such cases; and as his Majesty continues to live according to his usual habits, this circumstance might be sufficient to invalidate the report. It has, however, been urged and repeated with confidence; and not receiving a contradiction, has been generally regarded as founded in truth. The report added, that couching is a simple and safe operation, and affected to make light of it. We believe, however, that it is a very delicate one, attended with great pain and no inconsiderable peril. The Royal Family, we understand, have felt much anxiety from this rumour, and we are credibly informed, that several of them, particularly his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, have visited Mr. Phipps, and demanded an explanation upon the subject, and they have been most positively assured by that Gentleman, that nothing of the sort was in contemplation. His Majesty's eyes are, we lament, very defective, but in bodily health he is as well as most men at his age, and fortunately a glass has been discovered, which greatly assists his sight. But if his sight were more defective, he possesses a firmness of mind, and goodness of temper, which combined with a very strong sense of religion, would enable him to bear the infirmity with a degree of cheerfulness and resignation to which very few indeed of his subjects could aspire. That the operation has been performed with success upon men of greater age, and who possessed neither his strength of constitution, nor had the advantage of his temperate habits, we admit; and that if necessary and adviseable, His Majesty would submit to the operation, and bear it with all his characteristic fortitude, is equally certain; but the law and the constitution have made a great distinction between his Majesty and ordinary men. Whatever the opinion of Mr. Phipps may be, and however great his professional skill, he would be a bold man, indeed, who should venture to perform such an operation, without a previous communication with the immediate relatives of his Majesty; who, in addition to the duty which they feel in common with the rest of his subjects, possess also all the claims of filial affection. But not only would the immediate relatives of His Majesty be consulted, as would be the case in any private family not blessed with one tenth of the filial love and affection which animate the breast of his royal offspring, His Majesty's Ministers besides would not remain silent and indifferent spectators, and the sense of the faculty would be taken upon the subject, under the sanction of the Privy Council. Thus much, we hope is sufficient to shew that the rumour is unfounded; and to remove the apprehensions so unnecessarily excited in the public mind.

SPAIN.

Accounts recently received from Madrid, state, that Talleyrand and Berthier have arrived at that capital. If this be true, there can be no longer any doubt of the object of the wretched King of Spain's decree, and arrest of his son, which has been promulgated. Portugal will, most probably, be made a kingdom for Don Manuel de Godoy, called Prince of Peace; and some of the Buonaparte family may, perhaps, be married to one of the Spanish Princesses, and placed on the throne of Spain. Charles IV. may perhaps, be suffered to reign till he can be *taken off* by poison, suffocation, or some other means, and his abandoned Queen be sent in exile to Italy. Her present hatred of the ungrateful wretch, whom she, in her licentiousness, made a Prince, will, no doubt, draw down upon her his bitterest vengeance, while almost all the old grandees, the enemies of this vulgar upstart, will most probably be executed with as little ceremony, as many of the nobles of Portugal were by the Marquis of Pombal! Such scenes chill the soul with horror, to think that Charles will perhaps be made to imbrue his hands in the blood of his son, preparatory to being himself sacrificed to the ambition of the murderers. Buonaparte and Godoy! This horrible catastrophe is not altogether without a precedent in Spain.

The ambitious Philip II. aided by the Inquisition, accused his son, Don Carlos, of conspiring against him and ordered him to be *poisoned!* Since that period the decadence of Spain has been evident, and its political, moral and literary *decay*, has long been the common topic of Europe.—Philip, however, and his son, were powerful, energetic men; but Charles and his son, are weak, peaceable, good natured, passive beings. The King, indeed, is considered the best marksman in the kingdom, and is also an excellent fisher; but he has resigned all the business of the State to Godoy, the Prince of Peace, and will not take any trouble even in listening to the demands of the Grandees, or any proposals they may wish to make, and in every capacity behaves like a simpleton.—The Prince of Asturias, whose Princess was *poisoned* not very long ago, lest she should bear any children, is too conscious of his own weakness to resist with decision and energy the foul conspiracy of Buonaparte and Godoy against his life and that of his father.—The extinction of this branch of the Bourbon family, except that part which is allied to Godoy in marriage, may soon be expected; but there is a spirit in the ancient Nobles of Spain, the conquerors of the Moors, which neither Buonaparte nor Godoy will find easily extirpated. May it be sufficient to protect and avenge the innocent persons now so heinously and unjustly accused! If, indeed, there has really been any *conspiracy* (which we very much doubt) we apprehend it is the Queen who has been the chief instigator of it, and that it was to take off *Manuel* (Prince of Peace,) whom she now hates with all a woman's bitterness. Manuel de Godoy may have discovered her intentions, and made the King believe that the conspiracy was aimed at him, that the Queen wished for a *young* husband, and that his son was privy to the views of his mother! This, we apprehend, will be found the true state of the case. In any event the fall of Spain is inevitable; French troops have entered the Spanish territories, against which the Spaniards are much more inveterate, than the English formerly were against foreign troops in their country. This reported conspiracy may have been conjured up in order to silence popular clamours and patriotic independence on such an occasion.

FINE ARTS.

The French, in the last campaign, have made great additions to that immense Collection of the valuable Works of Art which they formerly possessed. Among those which have reached Paris are mentioned—

Twenty-four *antient busts*, the most of which are Portraits by the first Sculptors of antiquity.

Fifty *statues*, almost all of exquisite workmanship, and in perfect preservation. Among the most remarkable is one of *Antinous*, which may justly be esteemed one of the finest morsels existing; and another of *Minerva*, little, if at all, inferior to the *Pallas* of Velletri. There is likewise a fine figure of a young man in bronze, which was found at Herculaneum: two statues of Vertumnus and Theseus, of large proportions, and great chastity of style, and a complete collection of the *Muses*.

Among the Pictures there is not one either of the Florentine or Roman schools. There are about forty of the Venetian, Lombard, and Neapolitan schools, but none of them very capital, and the rest are either Flemish, Dutch, or German, with the exceptions of four Poussins.

Among the most remarkable are mentioned—

A Christ carried to the Tomb, by Bassano.

Hercules between Virtue and Vice, by A. Carracci.

A Scene between Quacks, by Michael Angelo.

A Judgment of Midas, by Palma.

A Judgment of Paris, and Jupiter, and Leda, by Alexander Veronese.

A judgment of Paris, and a Rape of the Sabines, by Luco Giordano.

A Christ crowned with Thorns, and a composition in which John the Baptist and John the Evangelist appear together, by Van Dyke.

A Profile Portrait of a young woman, a Portrait of a Warrior in complete Armour, a Sampson betrayed by Delila, and a Picture of Jacob blessing the Sons of Joseph, by Rembrandt. The Four Seasons, by Vander-Werff.

The Entry of Louis XIV. into a Conquered Town, a Coach and Six, with a number of Horsmen, by Vander Meulen.

Le Roi boit, and a Satyr, and a Peasant, by Jordaens.

The Temptation of St Anthony, a Village Festival, Chemist's Laboratory, and the Shop of a Village Surgeon, by Teniers.

THE SAILOR'S DIRGE.

Sew up the hammock! Death has laid
 Poor Jack in honour's bed;
Heave out a ſigh, and lower away—
 Our gallant meſſmate's dead.

A right true-hearted lad he was,
 A ſeaman ſtout and bold,
He lov'd his friend, he lov'd his girl,
 But now his heart is cold.

So long as French or Spaniard fought,
 No lion was more brave:
But when he cried for quarter, none
 Than Jack more free to ſave.

When overboard, and ſtruggling hard
 For life's dear ſake was I,
Tho' wild the waves and loud the wind,
 Jack heard my piteous cry.

He aſk'd no leave of paltry fear,
 But ſwam and took me out;
Now Jack muſt ſink, and I may ſwim,
 So fortune veers about.

Farewel, poor Jack, tho' o'er thy head
 The ocean's billows roll,
Good hope that Heav'n's ſweet mercy there
 Will find and ſave thy ſoul.

FASHIONABLE INSTITUTION,

ARGYLE STREET.

Propoſitions have been made by Colonel Greville, Director and Manager of this Inſtitution, to extend the plan, and increaſe the amount of the ſubſcription, ſo as to comprehend a greater variety of amuſements. The principal novelty in the winter is to conſiſt of a ſeries of operatic pieces under the ſuperintendance of Naldi, who will alſo be the principal performer. Theſe pieces are to be brought forward on nights in which they cannot interfere with the Opera at the King's Theatre. The other parts of the extenſion are to conſiſt of an increaſed number of balls and maſquerades. The ſubſcription is to be raiſed to Ten Guineas a Ticket. It is expected that this augmentation will render the company more ſelect, as well as the entertainments more agreeable. Great ſtrictneſs will beſides be obſerved in iſſuing the Tickets, and a controul will be retained over the holders, ſo as to prevent a repetition of that offenſive conduct, in which a certain *Gentleman* well known on the turf, thought himſelf at liberty to indulge, in defiance of all propriety, and to perſevere without apology in the laſt ſeaſon. The plan is at preſent under the conſideration of the Ladies Patroneſſes. The principal difficulty that ſtands in the way of its adoption is the amount of the ſubſcription, which though not of much moment to a ſingle individual is matter of ſerious conſideration, where there are five or ſix in a family.

NAVAL ANECDOTES.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMMODORE WILSON.

The gallant action of Captain Dance, in beating off a ſhip of the line with Indiamen only, ſtands unrivalled in the annals even of his own country, if we except the truly gallant exploit of Commodore Wilſon, on the 9th of March, 1757. He, like Captain Dance, not only offered the enemy battle, "if he choſe to come down," but when he did come, attacked him with the ſame intrepidity; engaged him with the ſame ſingular good fortune; nor quitted him until that enemy (in a line of battle ſhip, together with a frigate of 26 guns) flew from the commander of three or four heavy laden Engliſh Eaſt Indiamen. Capt. Dance fought and put to flight the French Admiral. Capt. Wilſon fought and purſued the opponent of the Engliſh admiral. On the 3d of Auguſt, 1758, both commanders received the thanks of the Honorable Court of Eaſt India Directors, and ſimilar acknowledgments for each brilliant ſervice. A ſpecial commiſſion being ſoon after conferred on the hero of the 9th of March, conſtituting him "commodore and commander of all ſhips and veſſels of the Eaſt-India company," he was appointed to the Pitt, an Eaſt India ſhip of war, of 50 guns. On his arrival in the Eaſt-Indies, he again manifeſted his gallant ſpirit: he volunteered his ſhip and his ſervices to Admiral Pococke; and in the bay of Bengal, he chaſed and brought to action a French ſhip of the line of 70 guns.—At Batavia, he vindicated the rights of his country againſt the Dutch; and after having conferred Britiſh names on diſtant lands, he achieved that which no commander in the India ſervice had ever dared to attempt before him, and availed Britiſh commerce of the advantages it has ſince derived from the eaſtern paſſage to China, through Pitt's ſtraits. He returned, and reſigned a commiſſion, the duties of which he had diſcharged with ſo much public advantage and private honor. Commodore Wilſon died at Ayton, in Cleveland, Yorſhire, on the 17th of June, 1795, where he was beloved and reſpected by all who knew him.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE SEAS.

In the reign of Queen Mary, Lord William Howard, firſt Baron of Effingham, and Lord High Admiral of England, put to ſea with twenty eight ſail, to meet King Philip, the deſtined huſband of his miſtreſs. That prince was eſcorted by one hundred and ſixty ſail, and carried at his top-maſt head the Spaniſh flag. The Engliſh admiral could not bear to ſee it flying in the Britiſh channel, and without once conſidering that the Spaniards were almoſt ſix to one, without deſpairing of ſucceſs, in caſe of an action, ſaluted the prince with a ſhot, and made him take down his colours before he would pay any compliments to him.

DUCKING OF A LIEUTENANT.

The journal of a foreign privateer, captured by an Engliſh frigate, has been for ſome time preſerved at the Admiralty, on account of the following whimſical minute in it.—N. B. *The Firſt Lieutenant was ducked this day for ſleeping on his watch.*

THE DISCOVERY OF MADEIRA.

In the year 1344, in the reign of Peter IV. king of Arragon, the iſland of Madeira, lying in 32 degrees, was diſcovered, by an Engliſhman, named Macham, who, failing from England to Spain with a lady whom he had carried off, was driven by a tempeſt to this iſland, and caſt anchor in the harbour or bay, now called *Machico*, after the name of Macham. His miſtreſs being ſea-ſick, he took her to land, with ſome of his company, where ſhe died, and the ſhip drove out to ſea. As he had a tender affection for his miſtreſs, he built a chapel or hermitage, which he called *Jeſus*, and buried her in it, and inſcribed on her tomb-ſtone his and her name, and the occaſion of their arrival there. In the iſland are very large trees, of one of which he and his men made a boat, and went to ſea in it, and were caſt upon the ſhore of Africa, without ſails or oars. The Moors were infinitely ſurprized at the ſight of them, and preſented Macham to their King, who ſent him and his companions to the king of Caſtile, as a prodigy or miracle.

In 1395, Henry III. of Caſtile, by the information of Macham, perſuaded ſome of his mariners to go in ſearch of this iſland, and of the Canaries.

In 1417, King John II. of Caſtile, his mother Catherine being then regent, one M. Ruben, of Bracamont, Admiral of France, having demanded and obtained of the Queen the conqueſt of the Canaries, with the title of king for a kinſman of his, named M. John Betancourt, he departed from Saville with a good army. And it is affirmed, that the principle motive that engaged him in this enterprize was, to diſcover the iſland of Madeira, which Macham had found.

THE TOMB OF MACHAM'S ANNA.

The following elegiac ſtanzas are founded on the preceding hiſtorical fact. Macham, having conſigned the body of his beloved miſtreſs to the ſolitary grave, is ſuppoſed to have inſcribed on it the following pathetic lines:—

O'er my poor Anna's lowly grave
 No dirge ſhall ſound, no knell ſhall ring,
But Angels, as the high pines wave,
 Their half-heard 'Miſerere' ſing!

"No flow'rs of tranſient bloom at eve,
 The maidens on the turf ſhall ſtrew;
Nor ſigh, as the ſad ſpot they leave,
 '*Sweets to the ſweet a long adieu!*'

"But in this wilderneſs profound,
 O'er her the dove ſhall build her neſt;
And ocean ſwell with ſofter ſound,
 A *Requiem* to her dream of reſt!

"Ah! when ſhall I as quiet be,
 When not a friend or human eye
Shall mark, beneath the moſſy tree,
 The ſpot where we forgotten lie?

"To kiſs her name on this cold ſtone,
 Is all that now on earth I crave;
For in this world I am alone—
 Oh! lay me with her in the grave."

COMMERCE.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. Spence to Mr. Cobbett.

Sir,—While I have the pen in my hand, I may as well ſay a word or two, in reply to the objections which you have thrown out againſt the ſubordinate parts of my reaſoning. You treat as abſurd, the idea of the Government maintaining thoſe who may be thrown out of employment by the loſs of our foreign export trade, and occupying them in public works. You muſt recollect that I recommend this, only, "until a demand from new branches of induſtry ſhall have cauſed for them independent and profitable employment." You admit they muſt be ſupported in ſome way, and the queſtion therefore is, whether this burden had better be defrayed by the nation at large, employing them in public works that *are wanted*, or be thrown upon particular pariſhes that could not find employment for the poor. Your poſition, that roads, canals and other public works ſhould never be undertaken, until they can be profitably undertaken, ſeems to me very untenable. But it is impoſſible to enter into this ſubject here. You ſay alſo, that I am in error in ſuppoſing that hemp and flax could be grown upon waſte land. This I never meant to ſay, but merely, as you have better expreſſed my ideas, that corn might be grown upon waſte land, and hemp and flax upon the rich land now appropriated to corn. But theſe productions will grow freely upon *bog-land*, and there are many hundred thouſand acres of this, unreclaimed in Great Britain and Ireland. (See Young's Annals of Agriculture, the laſt No.)—Two of your correſpondents have honored me with their remarks. To both I can only ſay, that if they had read the whole pamphlet in queſtion, they would have found their difficulties, which are occaſioned by having ſeen detached paſſages of it only, attempted to be reſolved. The polite expreſſions, however, and ſenſible remarks of W. F. S. deſerve more attention; and I beg to recommend to his notice, and to that of all your readers who may doubt of the poſſibility of finding employment for the manufacturers that may be thrown out of employment by the loſs of foreign trade, the following paſſage of Mr. Hume. It occurs in his Eſſay on Commerce. "When the affairs "of the ſociety are once brought to this ſituation, a nation may loſe moſt of its foreign "trade, and yet continue a great and powerful "people. If ſtrangers will not take any particular commodity of ours, we muſt ceaſe to "labour in it. The ſame hands will turn themſelves towards ſome refinement in other commodities which may be wanted at home, *and "there muſt always be materials for them to "work upon; till every perſon in the ſtate who "poſſeſſes riches, enjoys as great plenty of home "commodities, and thoſe in as great perfection as "he deſires; which can never poſſibly happen.* "China is repreſented as one of the moſt flouriſhing countries in the world; though it has "very little commerce beyond its own territories."

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient Servant,

Drypool, Dec. 1. WM. SPENCE.

THE COMET.

(FROM AN EDINBURGH PAPER OF THE 17th OCT.)

The general intereſt excited throughout the kingdom by the appearance of a comet wandering in his parabolic orb, a phenomenon which, in a leſs enlightened age, ſtruck terror into the vulgar, and was viewed by the ſuperſtitious as the harbinger of war, peſtilence, and famine, may perhaps juſtify the inſertion of the following obſervations, and gratify public curioſity.

The Comet lately diſcovered hath been obſerved by many perſons in this part of the country, for ſeveral nights paſt, and particularly in the evening of monday the 12th inſt. when the following phenomena were diſtinctly ſeen from Srobs Caſtle, Roxburghſhire. The Comet became viſible immediately after twilight, at a conſiderable elevation in the heavens, nearly due weſt, and ſet about one-half paſt eight o'clock, within a few degrees of north-weſt. The nucleus, or ſtar, when viewed through a ſmall teleſcope, appeared about the ſize of a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, but leſs vivid and of a pale duſky colour. The atmoſphere of the Comet, owing to the limited power of the teleſcope, was barely perceptible. The *tail*, daily increaſing in magnitude and ſplendour, as the comet approaches the Sun, appeared ſometimes extremely brilliant, ſeeming to be a vibration of luminous particles, ſomewhat reſembling the Aurora Borealis, and at other times almoſt to diſappear. From the arch deſcribed by the Comet in the heavens, in the ſhort ſpace of two hours, its velocity muſt be immenſe. By the neareſt computation which circumſtances and ſituation allowed, ſuppoſing the Comet as far diſtant as the Sun, or about 12,000 diameters of the Earth, it muſt be moving in the preſent ſtage of its perihelion, at the amazing velocity of nearly a million of miles an hour, or upwards of 16,000 miles a minute! Such aſtoniſhing rapidity is indeed almoſt inconceivable; but the velocity of the Comet obſerved at Palermo, in 1770, by Mr. Brydone, was ſtill more remarkable, which, in 24 hours, deſcribed an arch in the heavens of upwards of 50 deg. in length, and was computed by that ingenious gentleman to be moving at the rate of 60 millions of miles in a day, or upwards of 40,000 miles in a minute!

The Comets belonging to our ſolar ſyſtem are ſuppoſed to amount to about 450; but the elements or periodical times of a ſmall number only of theſe have been preciſely calculated. From the many accurate obſervations made by Sir Iſaac Newton, on the great Comet of 1680, they were firſt diſcovered to be a kind of planets moving in very eccentric elliptical orbits, and with accelerated velocity as they approach their perihelion. That remarkable Comet was ſuppoſed to be the ſame which had appeared in 1106, in the time of Henry I.—In the year 531, in the Conſulſhip of Lampadius, and in the year 44 B. C. before Julius Caeſar was murdered. Its next appearance will be in the year 2255, above four centuries hence.

The Comet which appeared in 1759 was pretty accurately predicted by the learned Dr. Halley, and may again be expected to appear about the year 1835.—The beſt aſtronomers are generally agreed, that Comets are opaque bodies, enlightened by the Sun; but the preciſe nature of their ſubſtance, which is capable of ſuſtaining the moſt violent degree of heat, cannot be determined by the limited faculties of man. The illuſtrious Newton calculated, that the heat of the great Comet of 1680, in its near approach to the Sun, muſt have been 2000 times greater than that of red hot iron; conſequently, if we ſuppoſe that Comet to be of the ſame dimenſions with the Earth, and to cool no faſter than red hot iron, it would require upwards of a hundred millions of years to cool: and from its perodical revolution in the ſhort ſpace of 575 years, muſt remain for ever in a ſtate of the moſt violent ignition. This Comet, according to Halley, "in paſſing through its ſouthern node, came within the length of the Sun's ſemidiameter of the Earth's orbit." Had the Earth been then in that part of her orbit neareſt to that node, the natural gravitation of two ſuch large bodies, with ſo rapid a motion as that of this Comet, muſt not only have deranged the plane of the Earth's orbit, but by coming in contact with the Earth (a circumſtance by no means deemed improbable by the moſt enlightened philoſophers), the ſhock muſt have reduced this beautiful frame to its original chaos, or tranſported it beyond the limits of the Georgium Sidus, into the boundleſs paths of infinite ſpace!

But language ſinks beneath contemplations ſo ſublime, and ſo well calculated to inſpire the moſt awful ſentiments of the wiſdom, providence and power of the Great Creator of the Univerſe!

SCOTLAND.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

On Monday the Court proceeded to the trial of Enſign Hugh Maxwell, of the *Lanarkſhire Militia*, for giving orders to one of the ſentinels under his command, to fire into a room in *Greenlaw* Houſe, where priſoners of war are confined.

Enſign Maxwell denied that he was guilty of the crime charged in the indictment, and had no doubt of proving, that if any perſon was killed in conſequence of a ſhot fired by his order, he was juſtified in giving that order by the circumſtances in which he was placed, and his duty as officer upon guard.

This caſe occupied the Court from ten o'clock in the morning till ſix o'clock in the evening, when the Jury were incloſed, and remained deliberating for two hours.

Tueſday the Court met at two o'clock, when the Jury returned a Verdict, *Unanimouſly* finding, that Mr. Maxwell was *not guilty of Murder*; but, by a *Plurality* of *Voices*, found that he was Guilty of *Culpable Homicide*, and the Chancellor of the Jury, in their name and by their appointment, in reſpect of many alleviating circumſtances recommended to the Court, that the puniſhment to follow upon their Verdict, might be as lenient as ſhould appear conſiſtent with the ends of Juſtice.

The Court paſſed ſentence, adjudging Enſign Maxwell to be impriſoned in the tolbooth of *Canongate* for nine months.—Counſel for the Crown, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Solicitor-General; and William Erſkine, Eſq. Advocate; Agent, Hugh Warrender, Eſq.—Counſel for the priſoner, Adam Gillies and Francis Jeffery, Eſqrs. Advocates; Agents, Meſſrs. Lockhart and Kennedy.

HALIFAX, October 9.

MUTINEERS

On the 18th ult. a Court Martial was held on board the Acaſta, for the trial of forty-four ſeamen, and a marine, belonging to the Jaſon frigate, charged with a mutinous aſſembly on board that ſhip, when lying off New York, in September laſt, for the purpoſe of deſerting in the boats. The trials continued until the 29th ult. when Thomas Campbell, William Caton, Mounſey Tinning, Robert Denen, Peter Bond, John M'Niel, William Lang, Edward Milton, Joſeph Morena, and Thomas Martin, ſeamen, and Patrick Brown, marine, were convicted, and received ſentence of death. The others were acquited.

Oct. 13.—Yeſterday morning, William Caton and Mounſey Tinning, two of the mutineers on board the Jaſon, were executed from the fore yard arm of the Jaſon; Campbell, Brown, Bond, and Denen, were reſpited, after they had aſcended the platform. The others convicted had been recommended to mercy. To raiſe compaſſion, theſe men had agreed to perſiſt in a charge of cruelty againſt their Officers; and the public ſenſibility was much excited in their behalf: but juſt before the time of execution, they addreſſed the Reverend Clergymen who attended them, and confeſſed the falſehood of the charge, and "that they could not bear to go out of the world with a lye in their mouths." They then ſigned the ſubſequent declaration, and aſked pardon of their Officers for their injurious conduct in aſperſing their characters, and exhibited the ſtrongeſt marks of penitence and contrition.

DECLARATION.

"We, the underſigned, moſt ſolemnly declare, before the Rev. Dr. Stancer and Rev. George Wright, as we ſhall anſwer at the day of Judgment, that we have never been tyrannically ill treated by Captain Cochrane, or any of the Officers of his Majeſty's ſhip Jaſon; but on the contrary have always met with good uſage, and have nothing to complain of. As witneſs our hands, October 12, 1807.

William Caton Mounſey Tinning
Thomas Campbell Robert Denen
Peter Bond's ✕ mark Pat. Brown's ✕ mark.
Witneſs—Robert Stancer & George Wright.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras

Colla Narraina Naicker.

vers

Chinnacauvanam Soliapah Moodelliar.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Thursday the 2d day of June next will be sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises between 4 & 6 in the Afternoon a Large spot of Ground situated on the North Side of Royapooram in the Districts of Tandyarputt near Veerabadra Moodelly's Ground, Measuring in Length from North to South 920 feet, and in breadth from East to West at the North end 126 feet, and at the South end 66 feet Making 36 Grounds & 1920 Square feet or thereabouts being the property of the above named Defendant and Seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale 10 per cent to be paid immediately on the amount of Purchase and the residue in ten days in default of which the deposite shall be forfeited the Premises to be resold and the first purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon and all advantages forfeited.

W. M'TAGGART,
Sheriff.

MADRAS, 23d *May*, 1808.

Advertisement.

DOCTOR ANDERSON has the honor to acquaint the Commanders and owners of ships in the Merchant Service, that having issued to the ships of War 64 Wine Baskets filled with 22,400 leaves of Nopal, as an Antiscorbutic, the zeal and attention expressed by Captains Caulfield, Groube, Tucker, Sneyd, and Montague, to obviate so great an evil, as the *Scurvy* at Sea, entitles them to every commendation.

As the means established by Dr. Anderson to mitigate the effects of *Scurvy* in His Majesty's ships, is much greater than can be required for the Squadron in India, Dr. Anderson takes this opportunity of acquainting the Officers of ships going on long voyages, such as *Botany Bay*, the Coasts of *America*, or *Africa*, the *Sperma Ceti whale Fishery*, &c.—that he will have much pleasure in supplying them with as many leaves of the Nopal, as they may think proper to carry from his garden.

MADRAS, *May* 11, 1808.

Madras Laudable Society.

THE Directors of this Society, finding that many applications have been made for admission by persons residing at a distance from the Presidency who have forwarded Certificates signed by Medical Gentlemen whose signatures are unknown to the Directors, Notice is therefore hereby given, that, at a special Meeting of the Directors of the said Society held on the 6th of May, instant it was Resolved that, hereafter all Certificates from Surgeons as to the state of the health of persons applying to become Subscribers to this Society, who shall be resident on Ceylon, at Calcutta, Bombay, or in any other place not within the presidency of Fort St George be signed by the Surgeon in the presence of, or certified by, the Chief Secretary at Calcutta or at Bombay, and in all other places in the presence of, or certified by, the Chief Magistrate or Commanding Officer of the Place.

The directors further give notice, that Messrs. Harington and Co. having requested to resign the situation of Secretary and Treasurer of this Society, it is requested that all applications for admission into this Society be forwarded to Mr. Daniel Johnson, at the Carnatic Bank, who will (until the next Meeting of the Directors) act as Secretary under the orders of the Directors.

Fort St. George, 20th May, 1808.

For Sale

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE.

Blank Wills,—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—Respondentia Bonds, Judgment Bonds,—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

ORDERS FOR PRINTING,

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness & dispatch. Also, Copper Plate Printing will be received.

Sale by Auction.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

ON THE BEACH

OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF

Messrs. HARINGTON & Co.

This day WEDNESDAY, the 25th Instant,

Sale to Commence

AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

TEN Duggies—in lots of one each,—Three hundred shimbeams in lots of 5 each,—Nine hundred Joists in lots of 10 each,—Two hundred Sheathing Boards in lots of 50 each,—Three hundred and ninety Pipe Staves in lots of 50 each.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The lots to be cleared and the Money paid within five days, from the date of Sale—otherwise to be resold at the risk and loss of the first Purchaser & every advantage forfeited.—The Timber to be at Risk of the Purchasers from the day of Sale.

The above is a choice Cargo of Timber just landed from a Ship in the Roads.

For Private Sale.

AT J. BRANSON'S,

EXCELLENT Gin, in small cases, per case,	4 22 0
Ditto Brandy, per gallon,	1 0 0
Superfine broad white Nankeen, per corge.	19 0 0
First sort of Sugar Candy, per Tub,	7 0 0
Superior Hyson Tea, per quarter chest,	30 0 0

AND

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

EUROPE ARTICLES,

IN HIGH PRESERVATION.

J. BRANSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in General, that

The Extensive Investment

OF

JOHN LOGAN, Esq.

COMMANDER OF THE

Honourable Company's Ship

EXPERIMENT,

CONTINUE STILL

To be Exposed by him

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION

AT THE LATE

CHINA SHOP,

IN

POPHAM'S BROADWAY.

Madras, 14th *May* 1808

For Sale.

AND MAY BE SEEN

ON APPLICATION TO

MR. HOGG,

ON THE MOUNT ROAD.

A STRONG BLACK ARAB RIDING HORSE Six years old and Warranted Sound.—A trial will be allowed Price 250 Pagodas.

A full bodied Bandy on Telegraph Springs and of the present fashion with Lamps, Hood and Apron Complete, Pagodas 150.

A Strong Pannelled Bandy with Hood. Pagodas 100.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 26th May,

Sale to Commence

AT ½ PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

AT THE HOUSE

NOW OCCUPIED BY

Messrs. Waddel, Stevens & Jack,

THE REMAINDER OF

Their Valuable Stock in Trade

CONSISTING OF

AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION

OF

GOODS.

Of Various Descriptions.

AS SPECIFIED IN CATALOGUES.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

WILL BE PUT UP AND SOLD

Fifty Cases of Real Coniac Brandy of a very Superior Quality, which has been universally approved of.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL,

N. B. The sale will commence at half past ten o'clock of every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, till the whole is disposed off.

By Order of the Administrator.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY, the 30th instant,

Sale to Commence

AT 10 O'CLOCK

THE EFFECTS

OF THE LATE

J. W. MILLER, ESQ.

CONSISTING OF

PLATE—Furniture—Glass—China—Ware—Books—Wearing Apparel—a Capital Gold Chronometer, by Barraud—a Diamond Ring—&c. &c. &c.

ALSO

A neat Palanqueen with Chintz Bedding &c. &c.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On WEDNESDAY the 1st of June,

Sale to Commence,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

FOUR HUNDRED BOXES OF

GENUINE PEARL OYSTERS

FROM THE

CONDATCHEE FISHERY

AT MANAR.

A CERTIFICATE, with the signatures of the sitting Magistrate and other respectable persons, has accompanied the Oysters, to prove them having being packed in the Boxes fresh and in their genuine state from the present Pearl Fishery.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The amount to be paid and the Boxes to be cleared away within three days after the Sale, in default of which they will be put up and resold at the loss and expence of the first purchaser with all advantages forfeited.

By the late very novel importation of Boxes, containing Pearl Oysters, at this Presidency from the Manar Pearl Fishery, Commerce has introduced a new and a curious article of Trade to her already inexhaustible source—The 400 Boxes now advertised for sale will no doubt sufficiently excite the curiosity of the public to try their luck in the wheel of fortune, whilst the Curioso, the gallant, the facinating Charmer and the speculatist will have an opportunity of gratifying, each, his particular inclinations and seek fortune in the hopes of finding a Pearl, as large as that of Cleopatra's, or that in the Crown of the Emperor of China.

The avidity with which these boxes have been bought up at Calcutta, Columbo, and other places, will no doubt be excited in as great degree at Madras, as also at Bombay, Penang and China to which they have also been consigned.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY, next the 30th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK

EIGHT small black and Teakwood Cotts, Sundry other articles of Household Furniture, a few Glass Cases, Sundry Sadlers Tools, Plated Furniture, Few Harnesses, &c. &c. &c.

Messrs. Hope Griffiths & Wheeler,

HAVE FOR SALE

A SMALL QUANTITY

OF

RHENISH WINE,

PRICE PER DOZEN

SIX PAGODAS,

LIKEWISE SOME OF THE

REAL SELTZER,

OR

SPA WATER.

POPHAMS BROADWAY, *May* 24, 1808.

For Sale.

A BENGAL built Curricle with a Pair of Capital Horses and Harness—The Horses are very temperate and go remarkably well together.

Apply to Messrs. Hope & Co. where the Conveyance may be seen.

For Private Sale.

A HANDSOME BAY HORSE, goes well either in Saddle or Harness, and is perfectly quiet and tractable. Price 55 Pagodas.

Enquire at the Courier Office.

Twelfth Day's Drawing,

IN THE SECOND CLASS.

THURSDAY, 19TH MAY, 1808.

No. 10994 a Prize of 20,000 Star Pagodas.
No. 6281 a Prize of 2500 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 4183 6144 7381 Prizes of 1000 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 5497 6796 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 2952 7711 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 518 3488 3023 4126 7095 9930 10449 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

317 325 758 895 911 954 1338 1922
1499 1248 1952 1474 1109 1872 2282 2939
3836 3278 3351 3986 3580 3055 4891 4288
4719 4510 4212 4554 4472 5916 5151 5093
5536 5709 5610 5619 5679 5354 5627 5460
6509 6597 6965 6467 6079 6047 6206 6742
6138 6505 6759 6382 6547 7386 7096 7293
7625 7342 7178 7909 7686 7634 7867 7862
7854 7766 7192 8877 8580 8165 8585 8040
8230 8582 8959 8354 8723 8132 8136 8883
9565 9883 9877 9265 9102 9770 9703 9904
9009 9216 9718 9999 9841 9230 9568 10100
10664 10195 10702 10010 10090 10032 10348
10284 10707 10965 10361 10082 10728 10066
11289 11791 11945 11732 11743 11113 11598
11495 11364 11439 11542 11981.

Thirteenth Day's Drawing,

IN THE SECOND CLASS.

MONDAY 23D MAY 1808.

Nos. 3504 4894 5595 7120 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 3864 5477 9573 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

1 166 271 272 391 483 532 525 752
1112 1227 1566 1831 1378 1035 1428 1911
1055 1372 1794 2834 2061 2561 2425 2932
2002 2740 2073 2441 3516 3848 3566 3597
3689 3196 3014 3814 3542 3965 4393 4171
4196 4349 4180 4254 4902 4530 4319 4066
5112 5608 5637 5932 5981 5641 5398 5108
6218 6116 6005 6203 6214 6071 6248 6464
6914 6346 6684 6076 6689 7387 7815 7683
7579 7474 7046 8098 8702 8134 8009 8563
8159 8665 8568 8678 8418 9379 9938 9546
9634 9385 10004 10658 10374 10413 10648
10432 10456 10164 10144 10140 10520 11107
11338 11633 11520 11545 11531 11705 11449

HEEFKE & SON, AGENTS.

Madras,—*Printed By WILLIAM SMITH, next door to the Town Major's House*, FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their orders, and any Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.